

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS

DAVENPORT

Held on Serious Charge.—John C. Hansen, a foreigner, is held by the police on a charge of seduction filed by a Miss Anderson, who came to this country but a short time ago. He was arrested by Officer Jansen. His hearing will be held later.

Will Investigate Fires.—Chief Denner said yesterday that he had fully determined to investigate closely the two fires which occurred Saturday evening at the Davenport Cooperative company at Fifth and Taylor streets and at the Steffert-Wiese Lumber company. Both appear to be of incendiary origin, but no cause for the work can be found. Neither fire was of damaging nature.

Eight Banks Named.—Up to date eight Davenport banks have been made authorized postal depositories, the following being included: Citizens Trust & Savings bank, Davenport Savings bank, First National bank, German Savings bank, Home Savings bank, Iowa National bank, Scott County Savings bank and the Union Savings bank.

Arp Appeals Case.—When a fine of \$10 and court costs was assessed against Dr. A. H. Arp of Moline yesterday morning in Magistrate Roddewig's court on a charge violating the traffic ordinance, Attorney N. D. Ely, representing the defendant, took an appeal to the district court. Bonds in the sum of \$200 were filed and the defendant dismissed pending the subsequent hearing. He was arrested about two weeks ago by Officer Speth at Second and Brady streets for alleged violation of the ordinance.

Obituary Record.—The death of Mrs. Eliza S. Eldred occurred Sunday night at 10:30 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Otto Klingbiel, 222 West Thirtieth street, following a protracted illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Eldred was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1823, and at the time of her death was 78 years of age. In 1868 she was united in marriage to Michael Eldred who preceded her in death eight years ago. The couple had made their home in Prophetstown, Ill., where they were engaged in farming. Mrs. Eldred continued to manage the farm after Mr. Eldred's death. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Otto Klingbiel of Davenport, and one grandson, Fred Welding of Prophetstown for burial.

Watertown

The ladies of the Watertown Methodist Aid society held their third annual country fair in the basement of their church Thursday and Friday and they were very successful despite the bad weather. There was an array of fancy work and aprons in charge of Mrs. William Gilbert and Mrs. Charles Coleman. The candy booth was in charge of the Misses Marie Gill and Grithel Ausbrook. There was an ar-

KANSAS FARMERS ACCUSED OF TARRING SCHOOL TEACHER ASK CHANGE OF VENUE



Miss Mary Chamberlain

The nine wealthy farmers of Shady Bend, Kan., and vicinity, charged with having tarrified and feathered Miss Mary Chamberlain, a nineteen-year-old school teacher, have asked a change of venue because of the feeling against them. Friends of the girl have subscribed a considerable amount for the prosecution of the men. The farmers, acting upon alleged suggestions from their wives, are declared to have waylaid Miss Chamberlain as she was driving with an escort, taken her to a nearby field, torn off her clothes, and after giving her a coat of hot pitch and feathers, commanded her to leave the country. She says the wives were jealous of her popularity. Sentence has been postponed in the case of Edward Rhoard, a barber who was Miss Chamberlain's escort the night of the assault, and who has confessed that he received five dollars for decoying her to the spot where the men were lying in wait for them.

ray of beautiful quilts of all designs, including a lovely silk quilt of which the ladies are very proud. There was a long table of bakery goods, vegetables, canned fruits, jellies and pickles, presided over by Mrs. E. K. Ausbrook and Mrs. Frank Hicks. The judges over goods on this table were Rev. and Mrs. George Cady and Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Stevens of Milan, and the following were awarded premiums: Cakes—Mrs. E. K. Ausbrook, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. William Filbert, Mrs. Arthur Browning, Mrs. Charles Coleman, Mrs. S. D. Shepperd, Mrs. Waise, Mrs. Miles Nicholson, Mrs. Ross Wainwright, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Houge, Alphretta Allsbrow.

Bread—Mrs. Chidester, Miss Rah. White rolls—Mrs. G. E. Peterson, Mrs. F. E. Chidester. Graham rolls—Mrs. E. Lucas. Pies—Mrs. Charles Gore, Mrs. Frank Hicks. Doughnuts—Mrs. Frank Hicks, Mrs. S. P. Cosner.

Fruits—Mrs. Smedley, Mrs. S. P. Cosner. Jelly—Mrs. M. Loy, Mrs. W. G. Ausbrook. Popcorn—Glen and Merle Smedley. Cabbage—Mrs. Gill. Beets—Mrs. Gill. Apples—Mrs. Cosner. Carrots—Mrs. Lucas. Sweet cucumber pickles—Mrs. Black. Green tomatoes—Mrs. Charles Coleman.

Mr. Smedley received first premium for the largest pears. The ladies served luncheon both days and are well satisfied with the results. They took in \$51 at the fair.

Sad Feelings.

"Jaggy takes even his pleasures sadly." "He does?" "Yes, and to such an extent that when he goes on a spree he never sees green serpents, pink monkeys or purple elephants like other fellows. He sees nothing but black snakes."—Baltimore American.

MOLINE

Sixteen Fires in Month.—The report of Fire Chief Hawk for the month of October, filed with the city commission, shows that the 31 day period was a busy one with the department. There were 16 calls for the month, which is a larger number than for many similar periods in the past.

Injured by Cave-In.—John Coon, an old soldier and a former resident of South Moline township, was injured yesterday afternoon during a cave-in at the Coal Valley mine. Both hands were crushed and he will be laid up for some weeks. Mr. Coon has a son, Joe Coon, residing on Twenty-fourth avenue in this city.

Would Weigh Bread.—An ordinance fixing a standard weight for loaves of bread is proposed by the health department. Such an ordinance, stipulating that the minimum weight of a loaf shall be 12 ounces, is in effect in Chicago and Commissioner Eastman is convinced that its adoption would work a needed reform here. Bread in Chicago continues to sell at five cents per loaf, it seems, though for a time there was fear in some quarters the price would be raised to six cents. Mr. Eastman made an investigation on his own account Saturday and found that some Moline dealers are offering loaves of bread that do not weigh more than 10½ ounces.

Has Thumb Cut Off.—LeRoy Camp of East Moline was the victim of a distressing accident late Saturday afternoon when his right hand was caught in a corn shredder at which he was working on the farm of Felix Gremont, one-half mile south of that city. It was found necessary to amputate the thumb.

Obituary Record.—William Grant, former Moline meat dealer and a resident of this vicinity for nearly 60 years, died at his home in Cleveland, Henry county, Sunday morning at 7:40. A native of Germany, William Grant was born on Christmas day, 1844. In early boyhood he emigrated to America with his parents and settled with them in Davenport, later going to LeClaire and finally in 1853 coming to Moline. For a number of years he conducted a meat market on Fifteenth street at the corner of Sixteenth avenue. Later he established a large slaughter house on Nineteenth avenue, then on selling out he moved to Cleveland and established himself in the stock buying business there. Mr. Grant had the distinction of being the man who originated the claming industry on the Mississippi river in this region. The body was brought here for interment in Riverside cemetery.

Pastor Accepts Kewanee Call.—Kewanee, Nov. 21.—Dr. Thomas E. Nugent of Meriden, Conn., called last week to the pastorate of the First Con-

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OUR FEE is always reasonable and no man is too poor to receive our services. No hopeless cases are accepted and no promise of cure is offered in a manifestly incurable case upon examination. We tell you candidly what we can do for you, and you are under no obligations whatsoever.

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forms of dust, 32.1 per cent; to steel dust, 25.5 per cent, and to organic dust or dust coming from the articles being manufactured by them, 23 per cent.

Peter J. McArdle, general president of the International Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has been elected a city councilman in Pittsburgh, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

The Women's National Trade Union league has established a "strike council," duly incorporated with a fund of \$10,000 to be used for bailing purposes wherever women are on strike and their pickets are arrested.

All the news all the time.—The Argus.

LABOR NOTES

North Carolina has 125,000 cotton mill operatives.

The cotton industry of England employs many more women than men.

In 1895 the total number of railroad employees in this country was 874,558. Last year the total was 1,451,000.

The Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' association is to establish a permanent free employment bureau.

The Labor Temple association, capitalized at \$50,000, has been formed to build a home for organized labor in Chicago.

The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, at its recent annual session in Chicago, decided to meet biennially for expediency and economy.

As a result of the widespread movement for reform in dealing with industrial injuries, ten states have this year passed laws providing accident compensation for injured employees, and

six states, for the first time in America, now require the reporting of several well defined occupational diseases and industrial poisonings.

While the average time for organized labor in Missouri is 8.87 hours a day, there are 94 locals in St. Louis, the members of which work only eight hours a day.

The label section of the San Francisco Labor council will cooperate with the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union in giving a big union label show in one of the local theatres.

Kansas City's board of public welfare had \$125,000 to spend during its first year, 1910, and this year has over \$200,000. It has a free legal aid bureau, lodging house bureau and employment bureau.

One-third of the silk of the country is made in the Lackawanna region. It is stated that there are 18,000 girls and several hundred men and boys employed in the mills between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

The percentage of death from tuberculosis among all workers exposed to breathing air containing metallic dust is 36.9 per cent; to mineral dust, 28.6 per cent; to vegetable fiber dust, 28.8 per cent; to mixed animal and other

CARE OF THE TEETH

We do not see as many sets of artificial teeth today as we did twenty years ago, since it has been learned that there is no substitute that will equal the natural organs. In the time of our grandfathers, if a tooth ached it was immediately extracted, and it was a common sight to see many people going about with a large number of teeth out. So much was this the case that it became a matter of alarm among some of the scientists lest the human race was to become toothless. Nowadays, with improved methods, there is little excuse for anyone to lose a single tooth.

In those mouths where only a few teeth are lost, and bridgework cannot be used, it is desirable to use the partial plate. This can be used without the extraction of any more teeth. It simply fills in the gaps caused by the loss of the teeth which have already been removed. If these plates are carefully fitted and the adjoining teeth well matched, they will do very well in the matter of appearance.

When there are very few natural teeth in the mouth, and these in bad condition, it is often better to remove all the remaining teeth and have full plates inserted. Especially is this true where the gums are badly diseased, and the teeth are loosened by pyorrhea. On the extraction of the teeth this disease usually disappears.

Within the last few years there have been many improvements in the process of making plates, especially in the method of taking the impression of the mouth, and of arranging the teeth. The scientific principles underlying the movement of the jaw have been worked out, with the result that new apparatus and new moulds of teeth were required. This anatomical articulation, as it is called, produces far better results than the old process. There is greater ability to thoroughly chew the food, the teeth fit better and are much better in appearance.

In the making of artificial teeth, care should be observed in selecting the proper form and color of the teeth to be used. Patients often demand small, white, even teeth, hoping thus to improve their appearance. The result is likely to happen in such cases that the teeth present a ghastly appearance. The color of the teeth and the form depend largely upon the color of the hair and eyes, and other characteristics. The size should correspond to the size of the jaw. Many people imitate quite successfully their natural teeth by having the artificial teeth slightly irregular, as were their own teeth before they were lost.

One of the products of civilization is the toothpick. So far as we know

the savage does not indulge this habit except as he learns it from the educated races. There are very few parts of the world where the teeth are immune from decay, so the lack of its use is not because of the lack of need. The reason is probably that the savage has no thought of the care of the teeth, and doubtless he is not annoyed by the particles of food which crowd between his teeth. There are some who, for politeness sake, deplete the use of the toothpick. While it is not an article to use at all times and at all places, to discard it altogether would prove disastrous.

The best toothpick is one of quill, its flexibility, and the ease with which it is used making it ideal. The objection to the wooden toothpick is that it is bulky, and liable to injure the gum tissue and the delicate membrane surrounding the tooth; it sometimes silvers, producing wounds and inflammation in the gums. The metal toothpick is also inadvisable, and the habit of using pins and other metallic instruments as toothpicks should be condemned. In using a toothpick care should be taken; it is not enough that the food be removed, but also that it be removed gently. The gum which grows between the teeth has a very valuable use and should not be crowded out. Occasionally we find one whose teeth are so perfect in shape and the gum tissue so healthy that the toothpick is unnecessary, but for the ordinary individual too much stress cannot be laid on the need of its use and the care which is necessary. Where the teeth are filled, care should be taken not to use force, and thereby break off particles of enamel next to the filling or otherwise injure the filling, and the habit of chewing a toothpick is a bad one.

In using the pick often one may find a tooth which gives evidence of pain. In such a case it is well to learn at once whether or not there is a cavity forming in the tooth. Often, too, the pick will give you first knowledge of tartar accumulating about the necks of the teeth, and when this is discovered haste should be made to have it removed. This you cannot do with the brush; the only way is can be removed with the aid of special instruments. By allowing the tartar to accumulate, you run the risk of contracting that dread disease known as pyorrhea.

Thus we find that the toothpick is indeed a valuable instrument when rightly used, and if it is employed after each meal we will derive much satisfaction from the comfort it gives us, as well as protection from decay. (Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.)



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Yours for purity.
Yours for economy.

Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

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Yet, with all these advantages, Van Camp's Milk costs less than the milkman's. We save you the cost of the daily delivery. And we save you all the waste. In the average home the use of Van Camp's cuts milk bills right in two.

It is nothing but habit—the milk wagon habit—which keeps anyone from using this milk. If you once learn its economy, its convenience, richness and purity you will never use other milk.

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